HISTORY SHEET OF GOVIND AMIN.

This person is a Patedar belonging to Varsad in the Borsad Taluka of the Kaira district. His father's name is Javerbhai Ghellabhai Amin. The latter was alive in 1909 and was a large landholder. His property is, however, said to be encumbered by debt. Govind went to South Africa about 1901 and remained there for four or five years, doing business as a cloth merchant. He returned to India in 1907, and after a stay of two months at his native place proceeded to England accompanied by his brother Chatturbhai. He is said to have studied English only up to the sixth standard. Govind Amin first came to notice in England as a boarder at the India House in August 1908 and he was said at that time to be studying engineering at the Polytechnic. He was not mentioned again till January 1909 when he was still residing at the India House and studying engineering. His presence at the Guru Govind Singh celebration on December 29th, 1908, was not reported, but he sent accounts of the meeting to the *Dnyan Prakash* of Bombay and the *Sakti* of Surat.

He was present at the meeting of the London Indian Society on January 23rd, and was one of those who voted against the expulsion from the Society of S. R. Pathar for distributing seditious pamphlets. He was also present at the India House meeting next day at which Dr. Rajan lectured on "Scouting", and at the similar meeting on the 31st at which the same lecture was continued and concluded. He also attended the meeting of the Indo-Egyptian Nationalist Association on February 6th and the India House meeting of the 7th. He was again present at the meeting of the 14th when the chair was taken by Haidar Raza and Savarkar lectured on Nationalism, and he attended the meeting of the Indo-Egyptian Society addressed by B. C. Pal on the 15th in connection with the anniversary of Mustafa Kamil Pasha. He also attended the India House meeting of February 28th.

Writing on the 5th March 1909 a correspondent mentioned that Govind Amin was in possession of a Browning pistol, and was the member of the anarchist gang who purchased ammunition for the others; and in a report dated the 30th April it was stated that Govind Amin was in the habit of taking other members of the Society to a shooting range near Tottenham Court Road to practice. This was evidently the range where Dhingra, the assassin of Sir William Curzon-Wyllie, learned to shoot, and it has

since been reported from a reliable source that the Browning pistol with which Dhingra was armed in addition to the revolver with which he perpetrated the crime was procured for him in Paris by Govind Amin.

Govind Amin continued to attend the India House meetings regularly, and he was present at the Mutiny celebration on May 10th, 1909. In the middle of June he was still residing there as a free boarder, and he was one of the last to leave, just before the Curzon-Wyllie assassination.

After the murder Savarkar's gang apparently began to think that suspicion was falling on Govind Amin as the supplier of Dhingra's second pistol, for it was given out that he would accompany Savarkar to Brighton, whereas he quietly cleared out of England on July 25th leaving some of his luggage behind, It was forwarded by Sukh Sagar Dutt on the 28th in the name of D. Lall, Esq., to an address in Paris.

He arrived in Paris penniless and he was awarded one of Shyamji Krishnavarma's Martyrs' Memorial Scholarships of £32 with a promise from Mrs. Cama and S. R. Rana of another stipend of the same amount to enable him to learn the manufacture of arms and ammunition. He is said to know all about explosives already. In the middle of August Savarkar wrote to him recommending that he should go to Belgium to see whether there was any chance of entering an arms factory there, but he had already made application to the Director of an arms factory at St. Etienne, on the suggestion of a Paris firm whom he approached through the agency of "a certain revolutionary French girl."